HUBUNGAN DI ANTARA SIKAP TERHADAP SAINS DAN PENCAPAIAN DI DALAM MATA PELAJARAN SAINS DI KALANGAN PELAJAR-PELAJAR TINGKATAN EMPAT

Kertas projek ini diserahkan kepada Sekolah Siswazah

Untuk memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan

Ijazah Sarjana Sains (Pengurusan Pendidikan)

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Oleh:

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PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PROJEK
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Nama Penyelia
(Name of Supervisor) : Prof. Madya Dr. Rushami Zien Yusoff

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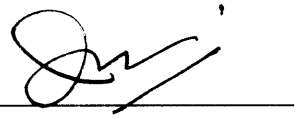
(Signature) : 

Tarikh
(Date) : 23/6/2002

KEBENARAN MENGGUNAKAN

Dalam menyerahkan projek ini sebagai sebahagian keperluan pengujian lepasan Ijazah Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), saya bersetuju supaya pihak Perpustakaan UUM mengadakan tesis ini bagi tujuan rujukan. Saya juga bersetuju bahawa kebenaran untuk membuat salinan keseluruhan atau sebahagian daripadanya bagi tujuan akademik mestilah mendapat kebenaran daripada penyelia saya atau semasa ketiadaan beliau, kebenaran tersebut boleh diperolehi daripada Dekan Sekolah Siswazah. Sebarang penyalinan, penerbitan atau penggunaan ke atas keseluruhan atau sebahagian dari tesis ini untuk pemerolehan kewangan tidak dibenarkan tanpa kebenaran daripada saya. Di samping itu pengiktirafan kepada saya dan UUM seharusnya diberikan dalam kegunaan bahan-bahan yang terdapat dalam tesis ini.

Permohonan untuk kebenaran membuat salinan atau lain kegunaan sama ada keseluruhan atau sebahagiannya, boleh dibuat dengan menulis kepada:

Dekan,

Sekolah Siswazah,

Universiti Utara Malaysia,

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Kedah Darul Aman.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti hubungan di antara sikap terhadap sains dan pencapaian di dalam mata pelajaran sains.Kajian ini melibatkan analisis terhadap soalselidik yang mengandungi 23 item yang disempurnakan oleh 212 orang pelajar-pelajar tingkatan empat. Kajian melibatkan 4 buah sekolah di Pulau Pinang. Melalui kajian ini sikap terhadap sains di kalangan pelajar ditentukan. Selain itu, kajian ini juga bertujuan untuk membuat perbandingan sikap terhadap sains berdasarkan jantina, aliran persekolahan dan kategori sekolah. Semua data di dalam kajian ini di analisis menggunakan perisian SPSS. Hasil kajian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang positif di antara sikap terhadap sains dan pencapaian di dalam mata pelajaran sains. Secara keseluruhannya semua pelajar sama ada lelaki atau perempuan menunjukkan sikap yang positif terhadap sains. Kajian ini juga membuktikan bahawa sikap terhadap sains adalah berbeza berdasarkan aliran persekolahan dan kategori sekolah, tetapi tidak terdapat perbezaan berdasarkan jantina.

ABSTRACT

The main purpuse of the study is to determine the ralationship between attitude towards science and student achievement in science. The research involved the analysis of 23 item questionaire completed by 212 form four students. 4 schools in Pulau Pinang were studied in the research. From the research the level of attitude towards science among 212 form four students is determined. This research also enable the comparison made toward attitude towards science based on gender, school streams and school categories. All quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS software. Result of the study demonstrate a positive correlation between attitude towards science and achievement in science. It was shown that overall both boys and girls have positive attitude toward science. Research also indicated that attitude towards science differing based on school streams and schools categories but not on gender.

PENGHARGAAN

Alhamdulillah, setinggi-tinggi kesyukuran ke hadrat Ilahi, dengan limpah kurniaNya tesis ini dapat disempurnakan. Melalui kesempatan ini saya ingin merakamkan ribuan terima kasih dan penghargaan kepada:

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JADUAL KANDUNGAN

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SENARAI JADUAL

1. PENGENALAN

1.1 Pengenalan Kajian

Wawasan 2020 yang menjadi halatuju negara mengimpikan Malaysia melangkah ke arah status negara maju. Untuk mencapai impian ini kita perlu mewujudkan masyarakat yang saintifik dan progresif; yang dapat menangani perkembangan teknologi terkini. Yang dimaksudkan dengan masyarakat saintifik ialah satu masyarakat yang bukan sahaja menjadi pengguna teknologi tetapi juga penyumbang kepada tamadun saintifik dan teknologi masa depan. Masyarakat sebegini adalah masyarakat yang mempunyai daya perubahan yang tinggi dan memandang jauh ke hadapan.

Perkembangan terkini dalam bidang sains telah mendorong kepada perubahan kurikulum sains. Meskipun perubahan-perubahan ini berlaku semenjak dulu lagi, masih banyak masalah-masalah di dalam pembelajaran sains tidak dapat diselesaikan. Pelajar masih lagi diselubungi oleh masalah-masalah seperti kurang minat terhadap sains, pemahaman sains yang kurang baik serta pencapaian sains yang kurang membanggakan (Hasan, 1985). Bagi Atwater dan Wiggins (1995), literasi saintifik amat perlu untuk menjamin 'survival' dalam dunia yang berasaskan teknologi. Walau bagaimanapun literasi saintifik biasanya kurang diberi penekanan oleh pelajar.

Menurut Deadman dan Kelly (1978) dan Tema (1989), para pelajar tidaklah boleh dianggap sebagai sehelai kertas putih kosong yang perlu diisikan dengan pengetahuan baru. Mereka membawa bersama mereka pengetahuan sedia ada yang

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